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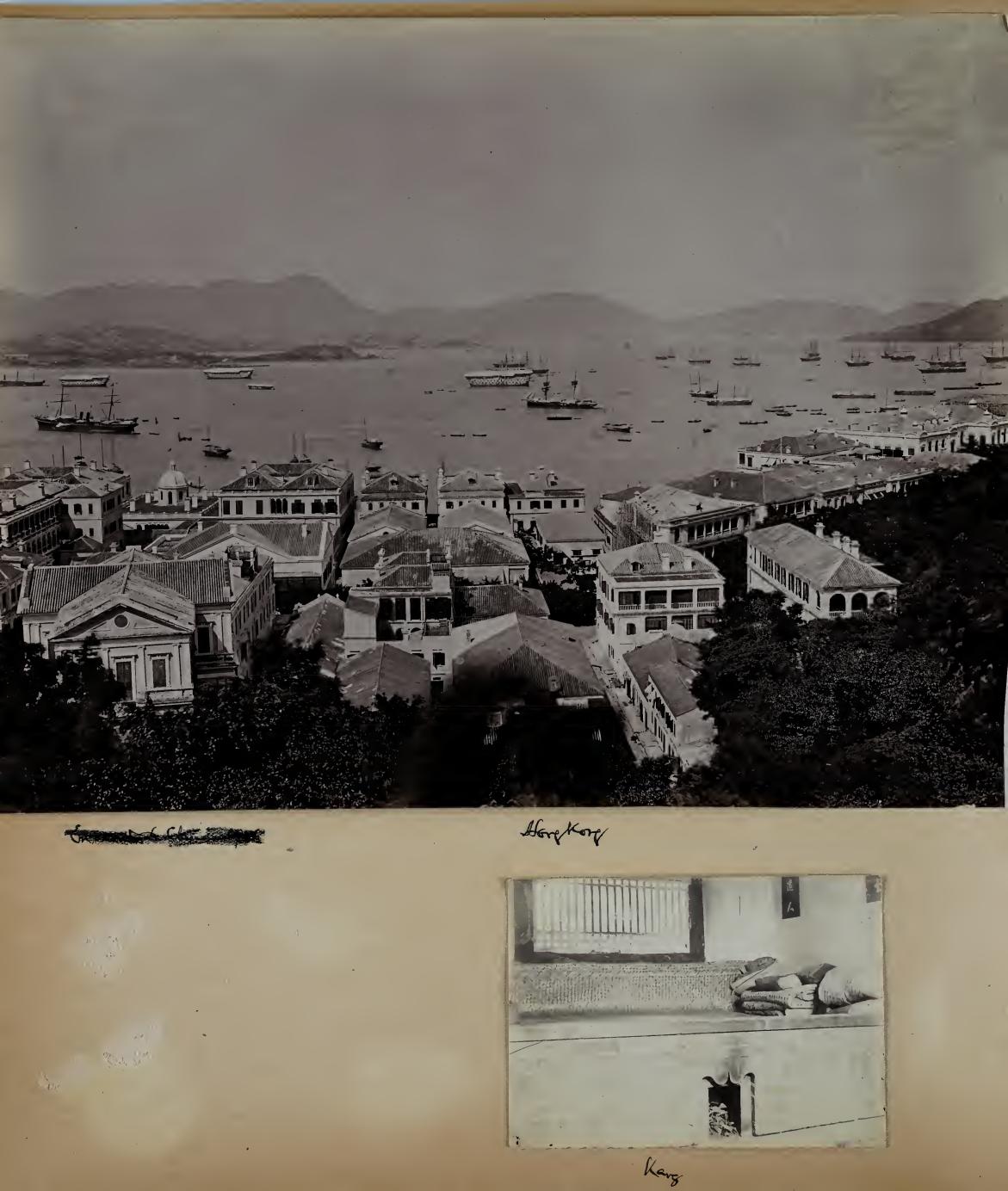
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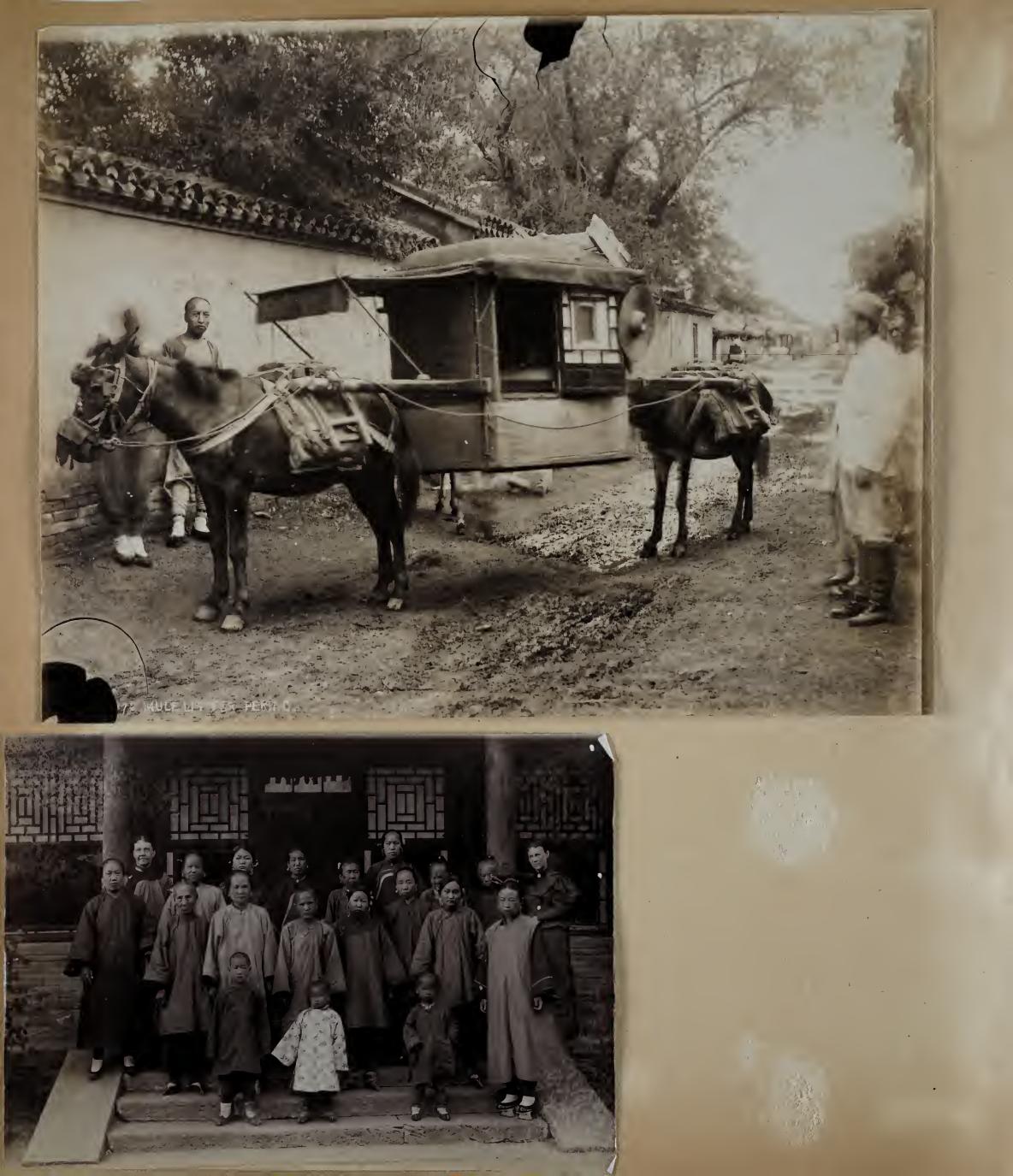




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A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

No. 4. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN SHOU, SHAN" [Hill of ten thousand ages]. This view shows the end of the Temple, (mentioned in No 3) on the top of the hill. It is an oblong building, about 50 ft long, by 20 ft wide. The whole of the outside being glazed yellow, each brick, having a Buddha moulded in deep relief on the end. The windows are framed in white marble, ornamented with carved work. The gable end of the roof, is embellished with a bold design, in which yellow and green, are artistically blended. The tiles have other colours, worked into a pretty pattern, and the ridge is finished off with bronze figures. Being heavily glazed, it has resisted the elements, for more than one hun lrol years, without showing any sign of wear; the whole is perfect, except where vandal hands have mutilated it.



Adescription of Views, taken by Thos Child.

No. 10. FORCELAIN PAGODA. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN SHOU SHAN".

It is a period gem of any about 50 ft above the murble pedestal on which it stands. The bricks, tiles, rafters, and gravy thing outside, are mule of fine elay, and glazed in six distinct colors; which are tratefully blen led throughout its construction, each roof being a different color from the one above, and below it. And every story has the same colors as the roof directly above it, worked in . The bricks have a figure of Buddha moulded on the end, the figure, and the outside face of the bricks are yellew, the recess being green. In each story the bricks, are enclosed, with a beading of a different color, which forms the corners of the pageda. On four of its faces, in every story, are niches; each one containing a large Buddha; surrounded by a pretty frame, embedlished with fice colors. And the whole is crowned by a bronze hendbell. (See also No 36).





** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

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No. 15. MARBLE BRIDGE. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN SHOU SHAN" [Hill of ten thousand ages].

This is a fine marble bridge with seventeen arches. The parapet is formed of heavy slabe of stone, fitted into square balasters; on the top of each balaster is carved, a large lion, with a number of small lions crawling over and under him, in imitation of the ancient "Lu-kuo-chow". (q.v.No 186). It leads to a small island on which stood a Temple, dedicated to the ruler of rain. Though not in the enclosed Palace grounds, it forms one of the sights of that place.



** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos Child.

No.16.HUNCHBACK BRIDGE. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN-SHOU-SHAN" [Hill of ten thousand ages]. This is about a mile from the grounds; but still must be classed with the ornaments of the place. There is another bridge exactly like this, in the vicinity, they are made of marble; having a clear span of 24 ft, and about 32 ft high, by 12 ft wide. It is on practicable for foot passengers, it being crossed by a series of steps the whole width of the bridge.



IN AND AROUND PEKING A description of Viows, takon by Thos, Child.

No 17, BRONZE LIONS. These Lions are placed on either side of the East Gate of the SUMMER PALACE. "Wan Shou Shan". They are about 6 feet high and stand on a marble pedestal of 5 feet. The Bronze is of the finest workmanship and as smooth as glass; it affords no clue as to the mode of casting.

** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos Child.

, No. 18. BRONZE COW. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN-SHOU-SHAN" [Hill of ten thousa Cages]. This is a fine piece of bronze, as large as life, on its back are a number of old Chinese characters. The Chinese ascrete supernatural power to this cow, and say that it governs the lake and prevents it overflowing.



→ IN AND AROUND PEKING * A description of views taken by Thos Child.

No. 13. SUMMER PALACE. "WAN-SHOU-SHAN" [Hill of ten thousand ages]. This is a view of the bridge, (No 15), taken from the north side; which shows the position of the bronze cow. It also shows the Western hills in the distance.



A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No. 29. YING PEI.

SUMMER PALACE. "YÜ-CH'UAN-SHAN" [Jade spring hill].

Before the front door of all Chinese houses, (that can afford it), is built a short wall, called a "Ying Pei". It is supposed to influece the luck of the house, they are often nicely built and elaborately ornamented. This is a very fine one of its kind, each brick fitting together and forming the design, the whole outside face being colored and glazed, it is in front of the west gate, and is being gradually destroyed for the sake of the bricks; which the natives steal to build their houses with.



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** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

SUMMER PALACE. "YU-CH'UAN-SHAN" [Jade spring hill].

No. 30.

Upon entering the grounds, one sees perched on the top of a steep hill, a fine stone pagoda of seven stories, from the top a splendid view is obtained of the country round, and Peking in the distance. At the base of the hill is seen the temple of the Dragon king.



A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No. 40. CAVE OF THE GODS. SUMMER PALACE. "YÜ-CH'UAN-SHAN" [Jade spring hill]. At one time this place was surrounded with temples and other buildings; nothing now remains but the solid rocks and a cave containing the three "Pure ones"; seated at the door is the "big belly God", the Chinese Bacchus, a jolly looking old fellow; on the face of all the rocks round, are carved various Deities giving to the place, quite an elfish look. This view is to be seen, on the west side of the hill, under the "bradawl pagoda".



★ IN AND AROUND PEKING * A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

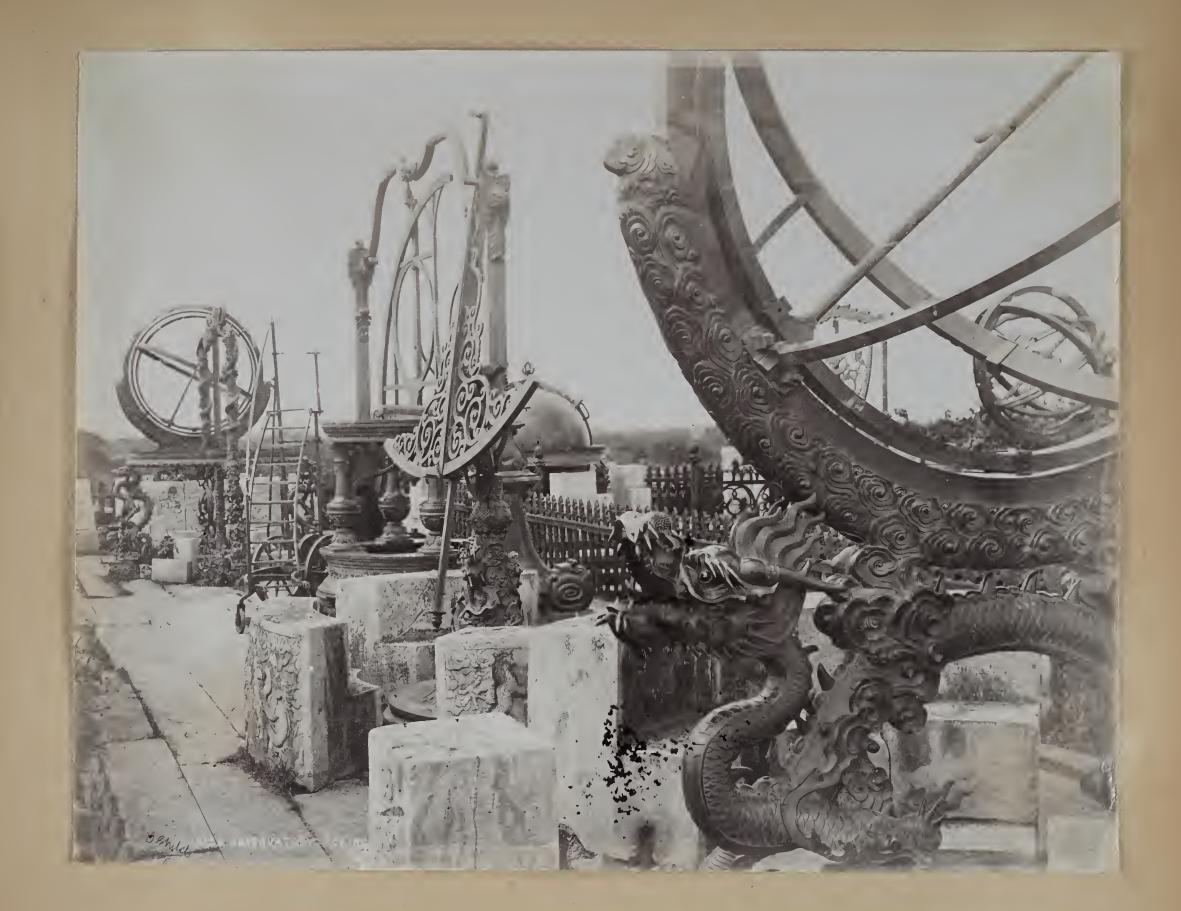
No. 47. OBSERVATORY. This view is taken from the city wall, and shows the terrace above the wall; with the instruments on the top.





→* IN AND AROUND PEKING *~ A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

No. 51. OBSERVATORY. BRONZE CELESTIAL GLOBE. This is a fine piece of Bronze 7 feet in diameter; with the stars fastened on in relief. It was made with the other instruments on the terrace, by the Jes 1 Father. Verbiest. President of the Board of Works; in the reign of the EmperorKang-hi. 1674.



->* IN AND AROUND PEKING *~ A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

No. 53. OBSERVATORY. This view shows all the instruments on the terrace; they are of bronze, and were made by the Jesuit. Father. Verbiest, except one; which may be easily recognized by the difference in the design: this was presented to the Emperor Kang-hi, by Louis the XIV of France. Though exposed to the elements for more than two centuries they look as bright and sharp as the day they left the founders hands; and from all appearances will not show any signs of decay for many decades of years.



>* IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of Views, taken by Thos, Child.

No. 5 Open at the front, and his papers, and is given two nights and one day, to prepare his essays; they are not allowed to come out, on food being supplied by servants appointed for that purpose. And no one, is allowed to leave the premises after the gates are closed until the examination is finished.



→ IN AND AROUND PEKING * ← A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No. 57. TOWERS ON GATES OF CITY. PEKING

There are nine gates in the walls of Peking, each one being surrounded by a semicircular enceinte; pierced at right angles for two gates, so that each gate is double. This is a view of the enceinte and the moat. The tunnels through the walls for the gates are under the large and small towers on the right of the picture.



** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of Views, taken by Thos, Ohild.

No. 64. TOWER OF CITY GATE. At first appearance these towers have a very imposing look; but on nearer acquaintance one finds a lot of make believe about them. They are over 100 feet in height and towering grandly above the City walls, serves as landmarks to the Gates for long distances round the City.





→ IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No. 72. MOAT. IMPERIAL CITY. This is a view across the corner of the most of the Forbid and just shows one of its getos, it also shows the position of Noc.71 and 73.—with regard to the Forbidden city.







> IN ALD AROUND FEKING * A description of views takon by Thos. Child.

No.98 TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. PEKING. This view is taken from the second torrace of No. 97. looking towards the north. The building with the pointed roof is where the tablet is kept and in the distance the covered altar is seen, a prominent object. The grotesque heads projecting from the sides of the terrace, serve as drains to carry off the purface water.



A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No.99. ALTAR OF HEAVEN. TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. PEKING. At all state ceremonies the Emperor is supported by four Royal Princes, two on either side,(see Audience of Foreign Ministers, No.180.) The five marble tables are one for each person, the largest being for the Emperor ; on this is placed an ancient tablet with the characters "Shang-Ti" engraved on it, before which he reverently prostrates himself. Here the Emperor kneels under the canopy of Heaven—the highest on earth worshipping the Highest in Heaven— surrounded by a select circle of attendants, before the dawn of day, with solemn strains of music floating in the air, and the flickering light of the sacrifices and offerings illuminating the scene. It must have a very impressive effect, and is calculated to make one feel the solemnity of the proceedings.



** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

VIEW OF PEKING.

93. VIEW OF PEKING. ken from the tower of the new Catholic Cathedral in the east of the City. It is taken looking westward, the whole being backed by the Western J buildings in the Forbidden City, and all other places between ; the whole being backed by the Western o being no high buildings in Poking, such a view could not be obtained from any other position .



A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No.100. TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. PEKING. A In this view the details of the Marble terrace and steps are shown. The bottom tier of the terrace is ab circumference, the middle one 450 ft. and the top one 270 ft. the height to the top of the altar is about 20 ft. The three I represent the three great powers, Heaven, Earth, and Man; lanterns are hung on them during worship; the scale of the

round them is being used for repairs to the poles, it must be in a very unsecure state having been up for years .

** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child. 山町、周期

No.104. WELL AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE. TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. PEKING. This well is celebrated for the purity of its water, and is to be seen half-way down the corridor, in front of the slaughter house. This picture is taken with an idea of showing the style of architecture employed by the Chinese in the small pavilions and such like structures; many examples of which can be seen covering marble tablets, &c.



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→* IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No.106 NEW SHOP. PEKING. In western nations the public are effered various inducements to patronizo a new shop. The Chinese are not behind the times in throwing out such baits. It is a usual thing upon a new shop commoncing business to oroct a large structure of poles extending across the frent of the shep and well into the street, the whole is covered with red cloth on which are stuck gold characters, lauding their wares higher than the structure. The inside is hung with lanterns and pictures which attract great crowds; while in the shop by selling dellar articles for seventy five conts, a goed trade is done for a few days, and the shep is duly advertized.



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** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

No 117. CHINESE DWELLING HOUSE . PEKING . This, picture gives an idea of the style of houses the Chines live in ,with paper windows and a crop of grass on the recf; it is taken in a Temple and is a view of the quarters and kitchen of the Priests



A description of views taken by Thes. Child. No.182. HUNTING PARK. SUMMER PALACE. PEKING.

In this park are still remaining some fine ponds, containing numbers of gold fish, which are very tame and congregate round the sides to be fed by visitors. This view shows one of these ponds and also a p'ailou similar to the one in the Hall of the Classics. (See No. 128).



** IN. AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos.Clild. No.136. PE-YUN-TZE. "AZURE CLOUD "TEMPLE. PEKING.

Among the Hills round Peking are many beautiful temples, which are visited by numbers of persons during the summer, is there are no inns near, they have accomodation for lodging their guests, where stay is often of some duration. The prosents with an idea to attract visitors, have built these temples in some of the lowliest spots to be found. The subject of this view is built in a beautiful valley sheltered by the hills, and is visited by thousands during the year, it adjoins the Hunting Park. This-view is taken from the outside showing the whole of the temple snugly ensconced on the side of the hill. See also Nos 137,138 and





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Nº 158, YUNG LOS TOMB, MING TOMBS.

→* IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of Views, taken by Thus, Child.

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No. 158. MING TOMBS. YUNG LO'S TOMB. Beyond the F'ailou, shown in the front of this view, is the tomb of the Emporer Yung-lo; it is simply a mound half a mile round, covered with trees, which have now attained a vory large size. There are 13 tombs in all, but this is by far the finest.







A description of views taken by Thos. Child. No.163. CHINESE GENTLEMAN. PEKING.

This picture shews the ordinary dress of a gentleman. In pictures it is customary to depict a Chinaman with a pointed hat and a moustache; it is only at a certain time in the year that they wear the former, and never grow the latter till after 40 years of age, except the Mohammedans.

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Mo.165. COREAN AMBASSADOR. PEKING.

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Every winter an Embassy arrives in Peking from Corea, bringing tribute to the Emperor. The subject of this picture is a fine specimen of a Corean gentleman, well dressed and clean.



A doscription of viows taken by Thes. Child.

No.167. CHINESE CEMETERY. Chinese as a rule do not bury in the provemeteries, each family having a private burying ground—in the midst of cultivated fields; and it is almost imposed to travel about the country in North China, without continually having graves in sight. The cometery shown in the picture is attached to the Tem; I. of "Perpetual peace", at the Western hills, and has been the burying place of the priests for many generations.



→* IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child. No.169. GROUP OF CHILDREN. PEKING.

Children help to make up the population of every country and necessarily so, in Peking they seem extraordinarily abundant. The universal wish of Chinamen is for a son, to provide for his old age, and worship his Manes. Very little money is spent on their dress during the warm months, even the most respectable allow their children to be semi naked.











** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

YUAN MING YUAN. SUMMER PALACE. PEKING. These celebrated gardens are very much in ruins. Since the sacking in 1860 no attempt has been made to repair them, and they are being gradually carried away piece by piece. They date from an early period; but owe their splendour to the skill of the Jesuit missionaries about two centuries ago.



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A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

PEKING.

No.186. LU KOU BRIDGE.

This ancient bridge is about 7 miles south west of Peking. It is more than seven hundred years old, Marco Polo in his bool of travels mentions having seen this bridge. It is the highway to Shanshi, and the Capital of Chili.



A description of views taken by Thos.Child. CAMELS. PEKING

No.195.

There is not much resemblance between these animals and their relations the noted "Ships of the desert", these being covered with long shaggy hair during the winter, that being the only time they are worked. They earry coal and lime into the City from the Western Hills, and merchandise between Peking and Mongolus.



** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

COS YUAN MING YUAN. SUMMER PALACE. PEKING. These celebrated gardens are very much in ruins. Since the sacking in 1860 no attempt has been made to repair them, and they are being gradually carried away piece by piece. They date from an early period; but owe their splendour to the skill of the Jesuit missionaries about two centuries ago.



** IN AND AROUND PEKING ** A description of views taken by Thos. Child.

CYUAN MING YUAN. SUMMER PALACE. PEKING. These celebrated gardens are very much in ruins. Since the sacking in 1860 no attempt has been made to repair them, and they are being gradually carried away piece by piece. They date from an early period; but owe their splendour to the skill of the Jesuit missionaries about two centuries ago. The Res. Mark Chang. Margehow, China





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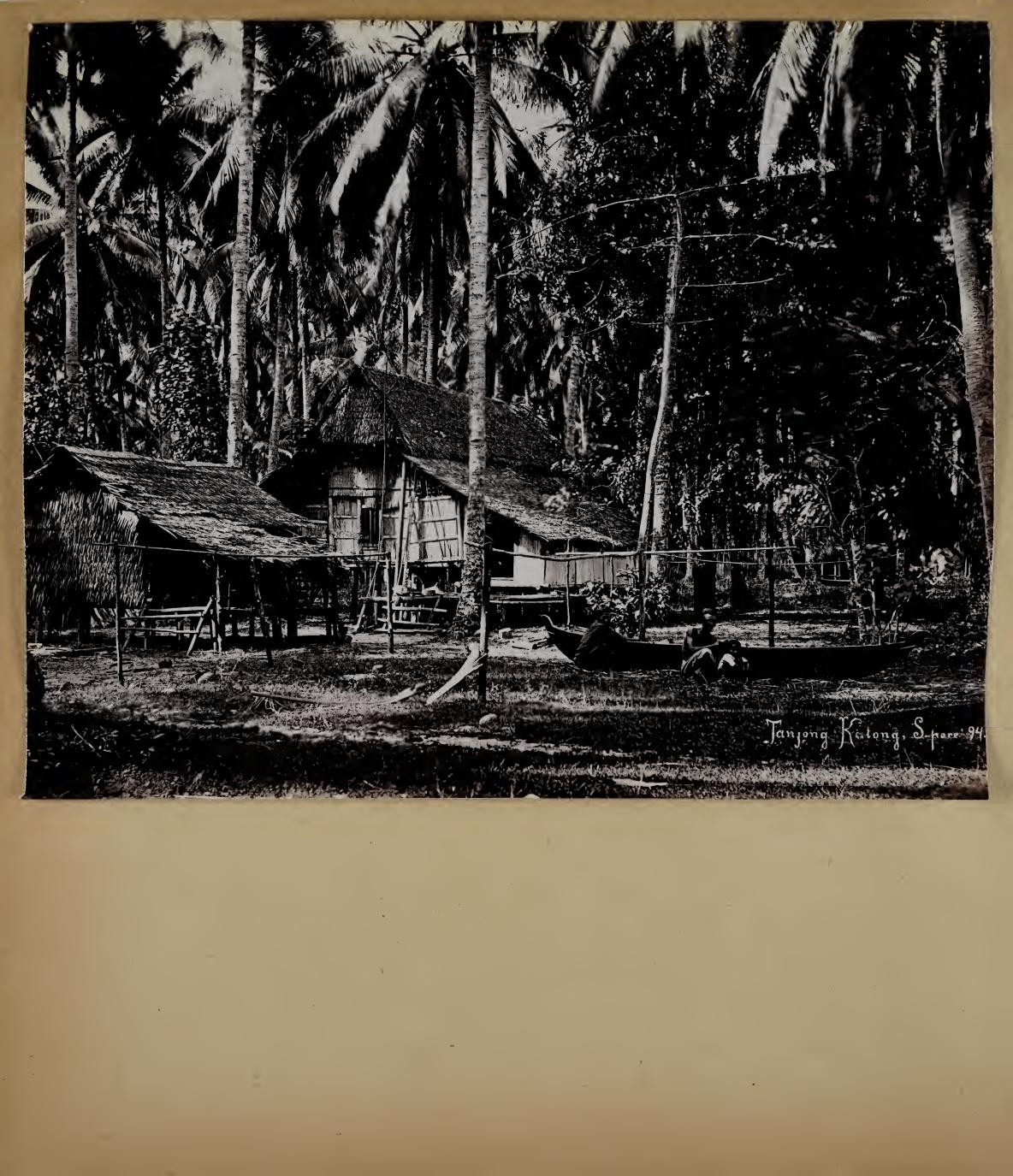


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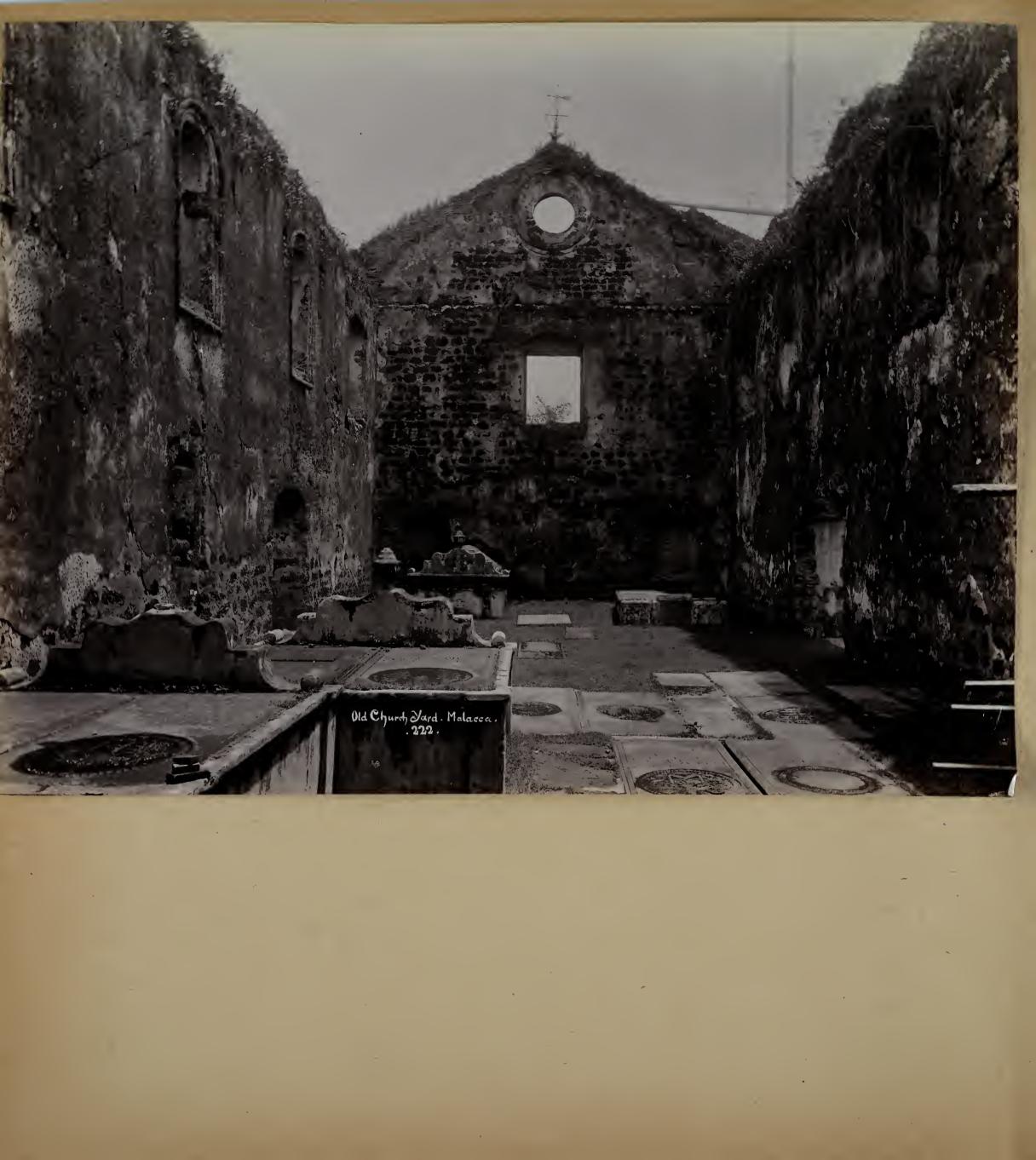




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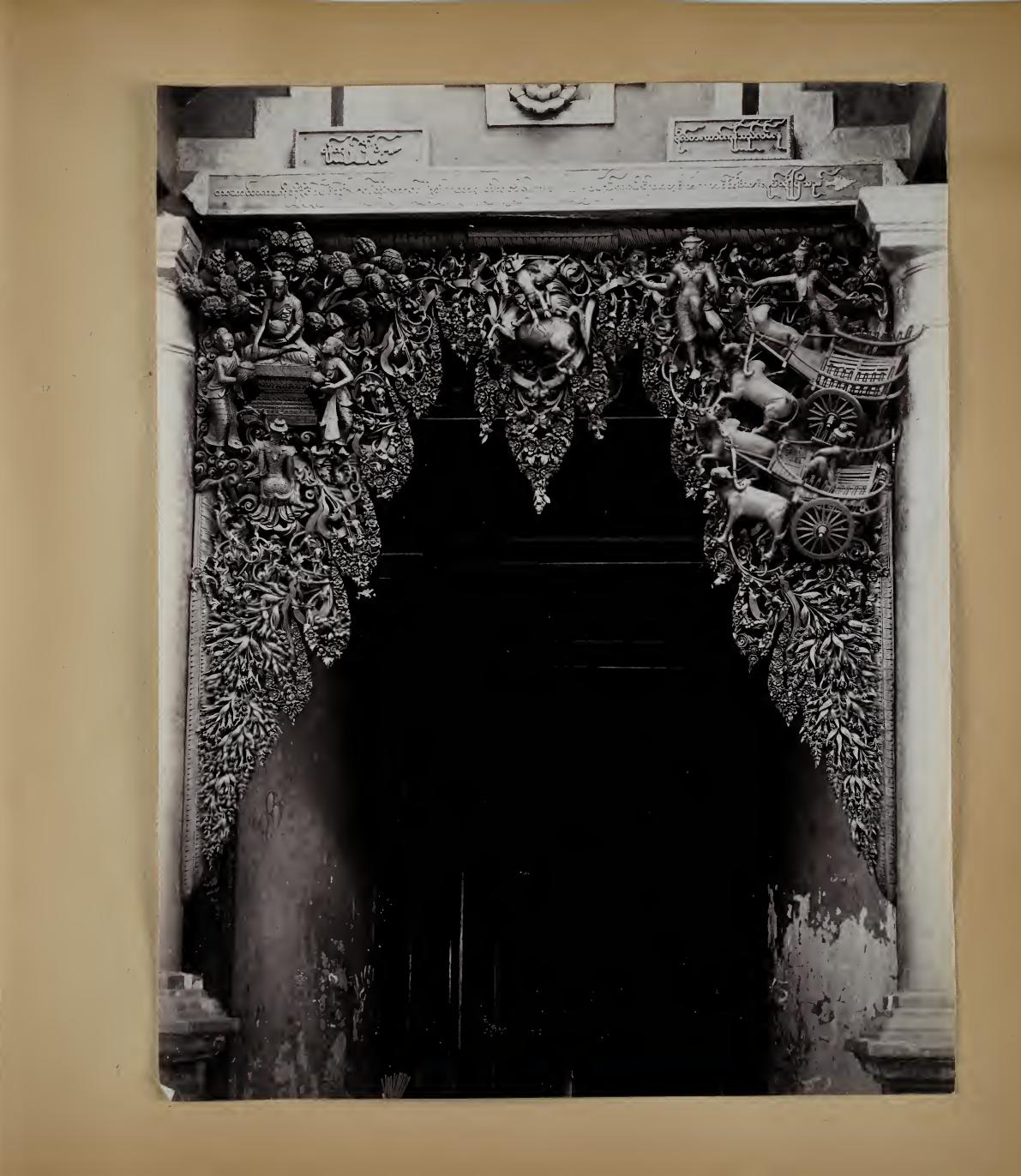


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